13: Anonymous--26 U-3 (no date) 1941 Formosans
116, 136

"The mammals so far discovered are more than 60 in number, while the species which appear to be peculiar to the island number 45, the majority of them being considered only varieties of the species found in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions. The species not found anywhere outside of the island are Formosa flying fox (Pteropus formosus), Formosa macaque (Paradoxuris larvatus), etc. The squamata are represented by a single ant-eater (Manis pentadoctyla).

Of birds we find more than 330 species and sub-species, of which 33 are common to the island, China and the Philippines, and about 87 belong to peculiar forms. One of the most notable species is the Mikado pheasant (Neocalophasis mikado) which lives in the central and eastern mountainous parts, 6,000-9,000 feet above the sea level. More than 65 species of reptiles and amphibians are known to inhabit the island, and very frequently to be met with is Trimeresurus gramineus, a poisonous snake, which is of an almost uniform green colour and widely distributed in tropical districts.

The insect fauna is exceedingly rich and varied. We are acquainted with about 319 forms of butterflies, most of which are known from the tropical countries.

Of freshwater bivalves and land snails we find such species as Corbicula maxima, C. fulmenea and Dolicheulota formosensis, Formosana taiwanica, Tortaxis matsudai, etc."

12: Garnot--15 [2] G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 133

The Kelung region forms a very distinct massif whose waters flow to a central point at the back of the roadstead; its high summits often reach an elevation of 200 meters in a perfect tangle of ravines, crests and precipices which are covered with dense vegetation. On the other side there are high summits which are separated from the massif by deep valleys; to the east are the peaks called Sam-Tiao and Petao and you can see their rounded summits from Kelung in fine weather; in the south there are the lofty and unexplored mountains which send their waters to the Tamsui river, and in the west you find the long crest of the Taitun and Chow-Soan peaks.

This mountainous tangle is oriented in the same manner as the whole system so it runs from the northeast to the southwest.

The slopes rise in the form of inclined planes that drop steeply in the north or the west. They are so complex that they frequently tested the ability of the topographers of the expeditionary force.

12. Garnot--15-16 G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans-2
116, 133

and areca trees. Fields of tea and sweet potatoes adorn the slopes while the rest is carpeted with dense vegetation.

12: Garnot--19 G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 342, 363

Kelung is a city of 10,000 inhabitants that is squeezed between the roadstead and the mountain, but it resembles all Chinese cities in that it is simply an agglomeration of houses built of wood, brick and mud. The narrow fronts are carved and painted in various colors and they are crowded together in dark alleys which are paved with broad granite blocks. The upper floors project over the street ... until they touch in some places and they make it difficult to obtain any fresh air. Wooden bridges connect the various sections that were built on the little islands dotting the estuary.

Except for the important group of houses at Loan-Loan or Wang-Wang the dwellings in the region around Kelung are scattered here and there at the foot of the hills or in the groves composed of bamboo, banana or areca trees. Most of the houses are fairly neat and they are made of a bamboo framework that is covered with rice straw. The corner supports are made of several beams that were taken from the neighboring forest and planted securely in the ground. The skeleton is a bamboo wattling and the whole thing is solidly tied together with little cords and pegs of the same kind. A broad pent-roof runs around the dwelling and protects it both from the sun and the rain. Very few of these houses have windows and they are all equipped with movable doors which can be dropped at night. The floor is covered with a kind of concrete made of lime and sand.

The land around the dwelling is enclosed by a bamboo hedge [20] and it is an orchard as well as a vegetable garden; you see banana trees, arecas, oranges and lemons, then there are litchis and mangoes, sweet potatoes and the kind of taro that grows in swamps.